STATE OF MICHIGAN MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:				
	Reg. No.: Issue No.: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	201344553 6015 July 9, 2013 Kent		
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Susanne E. I	Harris			
HEARING DECISION				
This matter is before the undersigned Administrated MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request telephone hearing was held on July 9, 2013, from behalf of Claimant included Licensing Worker, Services (Department) included Eligibility Special Payments Supervisor,	of for a hearing. om Lansing, Michig and and nts on behalf of De	After due notice, a		
<u>ISSUE</u>				
Did the Department properly \square deny Claimant's application \boxtimes close Claimant's case for:				
☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)? ☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP)? ☐ Medical Assistance (MA)?		sistance (AMP)? ssistance (SDA)? nt and Care (CDC)?		
FINDINGS OF	FACT			
The Administrative Law Judge, based on the evidence on the whole record, finds as material		rial, and substantial		
1. Claimant ☐ applied for benefits ☒ received	benefits for:			
☐ Family Independence Program (FIP).☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP).☐ Medical Assistance (MA).		ssistance (AMP). Assistance (SDA). ent and Care (CDC).		
2. On April 21, 2013, the Department ☐ denied Claimant's application ☐ closed due to her failure to submit her provider verification.	ed Claimant's case cation form.			

3.	On April 12, 2013, the Department sent Claimant Claimant's Authorized Representative (AR) notice of the denial. Closure.
4.	On April 24, 2013, Claimant filed a hearing request, protesting the ☐ denial of the application. ☐ closure of the case.
	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
	epartment policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the idges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).
Re 42 Ag thr	The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal esponsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, USC 601, et seq. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence lency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, R 400.3101 rough Rule 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program ective October 1, 1996.
pro imp Re Ag	The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) ogram] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and is plemented by the federal regulations contained in Title 7 of the Code of Federal egulations (CFR). The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence lency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, R 400.3001 rough Rule 400.3015.
Se Th Ag	The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social curity Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). e Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence lency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MCL 0.105.
	The Adult Medical Program (AMP) is established by 42 USC 1315, and is ministered by the Department pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq.
for Se pro	The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance disabled persons, is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human ervices (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA ogram pursuant to MCL 400.10, <i>et seq.</i> , and 2000 AACS, R 400.3151 through Rule 0.3180.
and 199 Th and	The Child Development and Care (CDC) program is established by Titles IVA, IVE d XX of the Social Security Act, the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 90, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. e program is implemented by Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 98 d 99. The Department provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 0.14(1) and 1999 AC, R 400.5001 through Rule 400.5015.

The Claimant testified that her provider, and sent it to the Department in the pre-addressed envelope that accompanied the form. The Claimant submitted a signed letter from attesting that mailed the form to the Department during the first week in April. The Department's worker who took action on this case was not present at the hearing. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge did ask the Eligibility Specialist and Assistance Payments Supervisor present at the hearing if it were at all likely that the worker who took action in this case could have received and somehow misplaced the form. The Department's testimony was that during the time claims she mailed the form, the Department's Electronic Document Management (EDM) System was being implemented. The Department testified that the form would therefore have been sent to Lansing in the pre-address envelope and that someone in Lansing would have been responsible for scanning the document and then uploading it to the caseworkers EDM box. There was no one from Lansing present at the hearing to testify as to whether or not the process was followed during this time when the EDM system was being implemented. As such, the testimony of the Claimant and the letter from are found to be credible and persuasive evidence that the Claimant's provider did indeed mail the form to the Department.		
The proper mailing and addressing of a letter creates a presumption of receipt. That presumption may be rebutted by evidence. <i>Stacey v Sankovich</i> , 19 Mich App 638 (1969); <i>Good v Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange</i> , 67 Mich App 270 (1976). In this case, the Department has submitted no evidence to rebut such presumption. To the contrary the Department offered an explanation of how it is that the form could have been mailed yet still not have been received by the Department worker who took action on the case. Bridges Assistance Manual (BAM) 130 (2012) p. 5 provides that verifications are considered to be timely if received by the date they are due. It instructs Department workers to send a negative action notice when the client indicates refusal to provide a verification, or when the time period given has elapsed and the client has not made a reasonable effort to provide it. In this case, the Administrative Law Judge determines that the Claimant had made a timely submission of the required verification. As such, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department was not acting in accordance with policy when taking action to close the Claimant's case for failure to submit the required verification.		
Based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department properly denied Claimant's application properly closed Claimant's case improperly closed Claimant's case AMP FIP FAP MA SDA CDC.		
DECISION AND ORDER		
The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law finds that the Department \square did act properly. \bowtie did not act properly.		
Accordingly, the Department's \square AMP \square FIP \square FAP \square MA \square SDA \boxtimes CDC decision is \square AFFIRMED \boxtimes REVERSED .		

THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO DO THE FOLLOWING WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF MAILING OF THIS DECISION AND ORDER:

- Initiate action to re-determine the Claimant's eligibility for CDC back to the closure date, and
- 2. Initiate action to issue the Claimant any supplement that she may thereafter be due.

/s/

Susanne E. Harris Administrative Law Judge For Maura Corrigan, Director Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 7/12/13 Date Mailed: 7/12/13

NOTICE: Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. MAHS will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. (60 days for FAP cases)

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the rehearing decision.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing <u>MAY</u> be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration MAY be granted for any of the following reasons:
- misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision.
- typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
- the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at Michigan Administrative hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P. O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

SEH/tb

CC:

